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DAILY REPORT

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Senior Officials' Helicopter Reported Downed

TA221535 London BBC World Service in English 1500 GMT 22 Nov 83

[Text] Reports reaching Pakistan say there has been an upsurge in rebel activity in the area around the Afghan capital, Kabul. Western diplomats in Islamabad say that in one incident to the south of Kabul last week, an Afghan Army helicopter was shot down killing 12 people including a major general. Ian (Hor) in Islamabad has the details:

[Begin recording] The diplomats say that the helicopter, a Soviet-built MI-8, was shot down a week ago during a trip to a copper mine near the mouth of the Logar Valley south of Kabul. The incident has also been reported by Afghan resistant sources in Pakistan, who have given slightly different details. But it seems that the helicopter was escorted by at least one gunship which is said to have been driven back by ground fire. The reports say those on board the transport helicopter included a number of senior Afghan military and government personnel and a few Soviet advisers.

According to some accounts, the helicopter was hit by heavy machinegun fire, while others say it was brought down by a heat-seeking missile. About a dozen of the passengers are believed to have been killed. The most prominent among them was the commander of the 8th Division of the Afghan Army, Major General (Mohammad Abdel Azim). The diplomats say his funeral last Wednesday was publicly announced and the cortege stretched for more than a mile.

According to the diplomats, the incident caused consternation in official Afghan circles. They say it came at a time when President Babrak Karmal had begun speaking more often in public and one probable aim of this was to show that Kabul at least was calm and under control.

Group in Samangan Repents, Accepts Amnesty

LD222048 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 22 Nov 83

[Text] A 20-men armed group and its leader belonging to the so-called Jami'at-e Eslami band, realizing the truth of the April Revolution and availing themselves of the DRA Revolutionary Council Presidium general amnesty decree, has joined the people and revolutionary government in Samangan Province. At a meeting held on the occasion in Aybak, Mohammad Ewaz Nabizada, candidate member of the PDPA Central Committee and deputy minister of the Ministry of Tribal and Nationalities Affairs, spoke about the humane and principled policy of the party and government concerning the tranquillity and welfare of the country's workers and the building of a new and prosperous society.

BAKHTAR reports that the provincial party committee secretary also spoke on the subject. He was followed by the leader of the group, Shah Pur, and by a member of the group, who spoke on behalf of the others. While repenting their past actions, they expressed their readiness to make every sacrifice to realize the aims of the party and government and defend the homeland, people, and revolution.

Ershad on Border Issue, Turkish Cyprus

BK230638 Dhaka BSS in English 0610 GMT 23 Nov 83

[Text] Dhaka, Nov 23, BSS — The president of the Council of Ministers Lt. Gen. H.M. Ershad has said Bangladesh does not know officially about the construction of barbed wire fencing by India along the Indo-Bangladesh border. He told newsmen Tuesday before his departure for New Delhi to attend the Commonwealth summit which begins today, that we are yet to hear officially from New Delhi about it. We came to know about the Indian plan from newspapers and accordingly gave our reactions, Gen Ershad added.

Reiterating his earlier statement on the subject, the Bangladesh leader said the construction of the fencing would damage the friendly ties with India which we are trying to build. Referring to the Indian allegation that Bangladesh nationals are entering illegally into that country, Gen. Ershad said we do not accept this allegation, because at home we have peace, discipline and food.

At the Commonwealth summit, Gen. Ershad said, Bangladesh would draw the attention of the leaders to the deterioration of international peace and security and worsening of world economy. We will emphasise on finding out an effective solutions to these problems, he added. He said Bangladesh would reiterate its policies on issues like disarmament, international security, Palestine, Afghanistan, Kampuchea, South Africa, Namibia, Cyprus, Indian Ocean and Iraq-Iran war. Bangladesh will also voice its concern about the adverse effect of protectionism and put emphasis on the early holding of North-South dialogue.

Replying to question on the declaration of independence of Turkish Cyprus, Gen. Ershad said the proposal of Turkish Cypriot Leader Rauf Denktash for a confederation merit consideration. He denied that Greece has severed diplomatic relations with Bangladesh.

Gen. Ershad will return back Saturday.

Departs for Commonwealth Meeting

BK221507 Dhaka Overseas Service in English 1230 GMT 22 Nov 83

[Text] The Chief Martial Law Administrator [CMLA], Lieutenant General H.M. Ershad, left Dhaka this afternoon for New Delhi to attend the Commonwealth summit which begins tomorrow. The CMLA is accompanied by Begum Raushan Ershad. The Bangladesh delegation to the week-long summit includes the foreign minister, A.R. Shamsud Doha; the secretary, external affairs division; the Bangladesh high commissioners to India and the United Kingdom; and other senior officials. About 43 countries are expected to take part in the Commonwealth meet.

Press Note Issued on Rangpur 'Lawlessness'

BK221637 Dhaka Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 22 Nov 83

[Text] A government press note issued in Dhaka this evening deplored acts of lawlessness being encouraged by some political parties. Referring to the attempted sit-down strike in front of the Bangladesh secretariat in the capital today, it said no government will allow its secretariat to be besieged and its normal functioning disrupted by any group of people by preventing the public servants from entering their offices and discharging their duties which may seriously affect the interests of the people and the country.

The press note said supporters of some political parties stormed the Rangpur [words indistinct] armed with sticks and rods in the morning and tried to hold an illegal assembly in a part of the secretariat. Police on duty resisted the violent processionists who were trying to damage public property and obstruct the normal flow of traffic. The unruly mob attacked and damaged two buses [words indistinct] at a nearby road. The mob resorted to heavy brickbatting, damaging a police van and [words indistinct] a number of police personnel on duty. The police took prompt measures to disperse the unlawful assembly and arrested 70 persons from different parts of the Rangpur city.

The press note added the government hopes that the political parties will realize the consequences of [words indistinct] and refrain from resorting to any activities which are detrimental to peace and security in the larger interests of the people.

Activities of PRC Military Delegation Reported

BK221158 Dhaka BSS in English 0615 GMT 22 Nov 83

[Text] Dhaka, Nov 22, BSS — The visiting commander of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, Admiral Liu Hua Qing, yesterday laid floral wreaths at the Shikha Anirban (Eternal Flame), in Dhaka Cantonment. Admiral Liu who is leading a seven-member Chinese goodwill military delegation visiting Bangladesh arrived here Monday morning.

Admiral Liu and members of his delegation yesterday called on the Commander in Chief and President of the Council of Militers Lt. Gen. Ershad at the army headquarters. The Chinese military leader also met defence secretary.

The delegation will stay here until Nov 25.

Commonwealth Summit Conference Opens 23 November

Secretary General's Preview

BK221616 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 23 Nov 83

[Text] The largest summit of the Commonwealth leaders begins in New Delhi tomorrow to take a hard look at the major political and economic issues confronting the world. The week-long meeting, which brings together heads of government and state from more than 40 member countries of the Commonwealth, will be inaugurated by the prime minister, Mrs Gandhi, at Vigyan Bhavan — the venue of the nonaligned meeting in March.

Addressing a crowded news conference on the eve of the summit, the Commonwealth secretary general, Dr Ramphal, said the leaders would deliberate what collective action can the Commonwealth initiate in response to the challenges with particular reference to the decline in the international security environment and the global economic crisis. In reply to a question, he said the recent developments in Grenada, Cyprus, and Lebanon will definitely figure, but they will not necessarily dominate the discussions. The secretary general said that a meeting of the officials today the procedural matters and a draft agenda has been finalized. The atmosphere is entirely harmonious and it augers well for the success of the meeting. Acknowledging that the issues facing the summit are formidable, he expressed the hope that the summit would conclude with an action oriented statement on Tuesday next.

Giving details of the program, Dr Ramphal said that the inaugural address of Mrs Gandhi will be followed by a report from the secretary general. The British prime minister, Mrs Thatcher; the president of Nigeria, Mr Shehu Shagari; the Canadian prime minister, Mr Trudeau; and the president of Kiribati, Mr Tabai, will also address the oepning session. A statement by the Cyprus president, Mr Kyprianou, would be read out in his absence. Mr Kyprianou will be reaching New Delhi only on Friday.

After the opening session, there will be a restricted meeting of the heads of government in the afternoon in which discussions will be informal and intimate. Mr Trudeau will open the discussions, which will continue till Thursday morning. The leaders will take up the world economic situation on Thursday afternoon. The main focus will be on a document prepared by the Commonwealth Secretariat underlining the need to hold a new Bretton Woods conference. These discussions will continue till Friday afternoon when the leaders will be departing for Goa for a weekend retreat. When they reassembly in New Delhi on Monday morning, the situation in southern Africa with a special reference to the independence of Namibia would come up for discussion. The other issues include the program of Commonwealth students' mobility and cultural exchanges. A joint communique will be issued on Tuesday soon after the conclusion of the conference. In reply to a question, he clarified that he had never suggested a dispatch of a Commonwealth peace force to Grenada. He said the Commonwealth should, however, be in a state of preparedness to respond to any request for assistance from a credible interim government in Grenada after the withdrawal of U.S. troops.

Gandhi Inaugural Address

BK230808 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0415 GMT 23 Nov 83

[Address by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi at 23 November inaugural session of the Commonwealth summit in New Delhi — live]

[Text] Presidents, prime ministers, secretary general, honored guests from the Commonwealth: I welcome you all to New Delhi. We are especially glad to greet our new members — Antigua and Barbados and St Christopher and Nevis. Most, if not all, of you have visited us some time or other and are not strangers. Delhi is the meeting point of immense diversities of India and a symbol of our ancient values and present aspirations. Free India's decision to remain in the Commonwealth, although it was soon to become an independent republic, was in line with the ethos of our struggle for freedom. We fought imperialism, not a country or a people. We resolved consciously not to sever historical links, but to transform them into a new relationship of friendship, conciliation, and cooperation: for the good not merely of our two countries, but in the larger context.

The London conference of 1949 was a turning point in the evolution of the Commonwealth. At that meeting, as Mr Lester Pearson noted, my father argued convincingly that cooperation could be only for peaceful and constructive purposes. That meeting clearly declared that all members were free and equal, cooperating with one another in the pursuit of peace, liberty, and progress. There was no obligation to follow a common policy. Answering critics in India, Jawaharlal Nehru explained, and I quote: "I have naturally looked to the interests of India, for that is my first duty. I have always conceived that duty in terms of the larger good of the world. The world is full of strife today, and disaster looms on the horizon. In men's hearts there is hatred and fear and suspicion which cloud their vision. Every step, therefore, which leads to lessening of this tension in the world should be a welcome step. I think it is a good augury for the future that the old conflict between India and England should be resolved in the friendly way which is honorable to both countries."

The Commonwealth brings together about a third of the member states of the United Nations. It is a genuinely ethnic grouping of nations comprising many races, religions, and diverse geographical regions. No constitution, act, or treaty limits the ambit of its concern. It is a North-South forum encompassing a representative range of developing countries and some of the developed. It is also a forum where nonaligned countries meet those who belong to military alliances. It is obvious that we cannot agree on all matters. Yet, we try to find some common ground.

To be a living organism the Commonwealth must be flexible and responsive to changing situation. As the world evolves, so should the Commonwealth. The nuclear age had just begun when the Comonwelath came into being with the intention to work for conciliation and cooperation. Now powerful nations have turned back from this path, although today's deepening crises are far more serious than anything we had then envisaged. Peace is in peril. The arms race is very nearly out of hand and is squandering resources on the escalation of yet more sophisticated weaponry.

This adds a new dimension. In poor countries the development process is stagnating. The gap between the rich North and the poor South is widening. Can the Commonwealth help to bridge this widening chasm? Can it also harmonize, as the 1972 Stockholm conference pointed out, the world of nature with that of the social institutions and artifacts built by humans so as to improve the common environment we all share by enabling the earth to renew itself and deepening our respect for life — human and all other.

Independence is still denied, as in Namibia, and threatened or interfered with, as in West Asia and Grenada. What problems does war solve? Experience of the Second World War and each fuller retelling of it is horrifying enough. How much greater barbarism and destruction will be wrought in just a few minutes of nuclear engagement? Such lethal weapons of destruction must never be used and, therefore, must not be produced. This decision should be taken by mutual agreement and in such stages as necessary to dismantle and destroy exisiting stockpiles.

Some 20 years ago, the international community embarked on arms control with the goal of general and complete disarmament under effective international supervision within 1 decade. Now that objective is dismissed as utopian. Yesterday we were troubled; today we are being asked to live with nuclear weapons merely because they are there. Is it because the pursuit of power is the only concern? Have we lost all sensitivity and concern for human values? In Vienna, in Geneva, and elsewhere, negotiations between the United Nations [as heard] and the Soviet Union have been deadlocked for years. At this crucial juncture, the Commonwealth must urge the two powers to exert themselves with greater determination to break the stalemate.

In the wider interest of peace, all powers should accept and strictly observe the principles of peaceful coexistence, nonintervention, and noninterference. We cannot acquiesce in the reasons being advanced to justify the use of force by one state against another, to install regimes of particular persuasion, or to destabilize regimes deemed to be inconvenient. Recent unfortunate events in Grenada have caused profound disquiet. India has always been strongly opposed to interference and intervention by one country against another. Nonaligned countries have always resolutely condemned the use or threat to use force as well as interventions by one country against another. Immediate and appropriate action under the auspices of the United Nations is necessary so that international intervention is ended.

Small countries following independent policies are subject to a variety of pressures. The recent disturbing development in Cyprus is an example. The unilateral declaration of independence by the so-called Turkish Cypriot Assembly in the occupied part of Cyprus is blatantly illegal. We stand for sovereignty and territorial integrity of Cyprus, a member of the Commonwealth. This meeting should send a message to our absent colleague President Kyprianou assuring him that we are with him and his country at this hour of trial. [applause] Cyprus must remain undivided. The Commonwealth, the Nonaligned Movement, and the United Nations must ensure the integrity and inviolability of this brave and much harassed nation.

Great changes are taking place in Central America. They must be seen for what they are — an internal response to outmoded and repressive power structure. Whenever peaceful change is thwarted, violence usurps its place. Support and intervention from outside will not stop change. The interest of all concerned can be safeguarded only through the political processes of dialogue, compromise, and conciliation. The basis for dialogue in Central America has been offered by countries of the region itself — the Contadora group of Colombia, Mexico, Panama, and Venezuela, whose initiative deserves positive response by those concerned.

Peoples with the colonial past who have sacrificed for independence and value the principle of self-government and majority rule have special identification with those who are still in bondage. Apartheid denies basic rights to the majority of South Africans. The Commonwealth, as it is now is, is the product of decolonization. It cannot ignore the struggle and suffering of our sisters and brothers in Namibia, the last major bastion of colonialism. I am sure that this meeting would wish to give to Namibia the center place that Zimbabwe was accorded in Lusaka. That summit was decisive in laying the basis for the transition to Zimbabwe's independence, so let us hope the New Delhi conference will be for Namibia. [applause]

The two situations are not at par. A member of the Commonwealth was responsible for Zimbabwe's administration. The United Kingdom acted with wisdom in coming to terms with the forces of freedom, whereas Namibia is held in slavery by a regime which takes perverse pride in racism. The Western contact group was formed to facilitate the implementation of the Security Council's resolution on Namibia's independence. Instead, it seems to be used to delay the movement for Namibia's independence. I hope our meeting will reject the so-called linkage or parallelism between Namibian independence and the presence of foreign troops in Angola. Angola is an independent and sovereign country under constant threat and attacks from South Africa. Wherever justice is obstructed or freedom menaced, the Commonwealth must speak up.

The denials to the Palestinians of their right to independence is at the center of the West Asian crisis. How can there be peace in that region until the wrongs perpetrated on these long suffering people are undone and they can again live with dignity in a sovereign, independent homeland of their own?

The militarization of the Indian Ocean proceeds apace in the pursuit of the global interests of the powerful. Twelve years ago, the United Nations declared the Indian Ocean a zone of peace. Yet, the region bristles with fleets, bases, and new command structures of outside powers. Nuclear arms inducted in the name of security of others endangered the security of the countries of the region. Many of the littoral and hinterland states are sucked into these power games. Let us hope that the conference proposed to implement the UN declaration on the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace will be held before the next meeting of the Commonwealth heads of government in 1985.

The other major theme of our meeting, and one which is closely related to peace itself, is development. Development reinforces peace and is itself dependent on it. The development process, like much else, is victim of the tension, conflict, and confusion of our times.

Today's global economic crisis is so pervasive in its reach that no one country or group of countries has been able to find any but a partial and temporary answer. The policies of the industrialized countries to control inflation have caused sharp slowdown in their own economic activities and have raised levels of unemployment besides imposing heavier burdens of privation on developing countries who face declining or negative growth rates, increasing balance of payment deficits, and mounting debt burdens. Their exports fetch less while the cost of their imports soar. Aid inflows decline. On several occasions earlier this year at the nonaligned summit, at UNCTAD, and the United Nations, I have drawn attention to the close links between the sustained economic recovery of the North and the activation of vigorous economic development of the South. To give an example, the developing countries absorb 40 percent of the exports of the United States and 28 percent of those of the OECD countries as a whole. Are industrialized countries not aware of this reality? Their protectionism is creating further polarization between the developed and the developing. It has not been possible to reach agreement on the seventh replenishment of the International Development Association — IDA seventh [as heard] at the level considered essential by the World Bank. The last meeting of the interim committee actually decided to reduce access to IMF funds.

As a forum which includes the industrialized and developing, the Commonwealth must support and facilitate such discussion. I sincerely hope that this meeting will endorse the suggestion of the nonaligned summit for a program of immediate measures and an international conference on money and finance for development with universal participation. Our basic approach should be to promote consultation and discussion between all nations and to find a harmonious way of changing the world economic system and institutions. There may be differences on what is to be changed and how. None of us can afford to remain frozen in our pastures. My discussions with world leaders in New York indicated that many nations appreciated the need for further discussions on these problem, to identify priorities, and to move forward toward long-term solutions.

There is now increasing acknowledgment that Bretton Woods institutions created nearly 40 years ago are not adequately equipped to deal with today's complex and multifarious problems. The Williamsburg summit decided to have a study of the international monetary system by finance ministers and the part which a high-level international monetary conference might in due course play in this process. At this meeting we have before us the comprehensive study entitled "Towards a New Bretton Woods." It makes important suggestions. Within the Nonaligned Movement, also, we have begun a preparatory process. The several studies will be helpful in developing a common perception of economic crisis which envelops all.

The Commonwealth itself was borne out of dialogue and in the belief that human and international problems can and should be resolved through good will. The Commonwealth spirit asks us to rededicate ourselves to peace and development through dialogue.

May I once again welcome you to our city, which is ancient and modern at the same time and with some exceptions has always stood for tolerance, reconciliation, and friendship with all. I hope that you are comfortable, that you will have an interesting, an enjoyable and useful stay. I welcome you and thank you for being with us here. [applause]

Margaret Thatcher's Speech

OW231017 Delhi Television Service in English 0500 GMT 23 Nov 83

["Second reply" by British Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher at Commonwealth summit inaugural session in New Delhi — live]

[Text] Mme Chairman, fellow heads of government, Mr Secretary General: I am honored to be asked to speak at the opening session of this conference in response to your eloquent address, Mme Chairman. May I follow you in welcoming those countries who joined the Commonwealth since our last meeting. Their membership gives us great pleasure, and we look forward to our exchanges with them.

Mme Chairman, earlier this month many distinguished foreign visitors joined us in London to honor the memory of a great statesman, Lord Mountbatten. When we assembled around the fine statue which now looks out over Horse Guards Parade, we recalled his service ot the great nation who are our host today and his contribution to the birth of independent India. Were he here today, he would be the first to honor your own father, Mme Chairman, Pandit Nehru, pioneer of independent India, pioneer of the Commonwealth. Without his vision, without his genius, it is very doubtful whether we would be meeting here today, in this very special gathering of nations. [applause] And had his family not carried on his tradition, if you yourself, Mme Chairman, had not determined to lead India along the path of democracy, our Commonwealth would be be a very different organization.

Great goals are reached by a clear and unshakable commitment to what is right and what is true. It is that practical idealism which inspired the foundation of the Commonwealth and which is the guiding thread of our deliberations today. At a time of severe world recession, we need to take counsel together. Peoples of every country want a higher standard of living, and for some the need is desperate. And many of us suffer the tragedy of unemployment and want work for those who are without it. It is tempting to think that, because the demand for goods and services the world over is insatiable and because factories stand idle, that there ought to be some grand design, some magic formula which would transform world trade and satisfy the aspirations of those we represent. But in our complex and untidy world, no such tidy solution exists, either internationally or at

home. Part of the problem within each of our own countries is to run our economies in such a way that producers respond to the needs of consumers and governments provide a framework of sound finance, and part of the task between countries is to keep open the channels of trade, the means of exchange, and the flow of capital, so the producers in one country may find work by selling to consumers in another.

The problems that afflict us economically are complex and their causes vary. sharp increases in the price of oil, changing patterns of trade as new industrial countries and new products and new services emerge, growth of population and democatic change, technological advance, mounting expectations because each sees how others live. It is against this background that we shall be discussing the reports on protectionism, on living together within one world and towards a new Bretton Woods. I don't believe that the creation of new international institutions will solve our difficulties. After all, we already have many that we didn't have at the time of Bretton Woods. Nor can we revert to a fixed exchange rate. Countries run their economies in such different ways that fixed exchange rates wouldn't stick. But our existing institutions — the IMF, the World Bank, and GATT — can be further adapted and developed in the spirit which inspired the founders of Bretton Woods, and we can each run our economies prudently and with regard to the affect of our action on others. For example, high interest rates have created further difficulties for us all. We need to restore the sense of multilateral economic cooperation. I believe that this approach will enable us to make genuine progress by the time we meet again, namely, by managing our own national economies well and by strengthening both the authority and the scope for action of the international institutions.

The economic matters are the first theme of our discussions. The second theme this week will be the world political situation. As you pointed out, Mme Chairman, we meet in disturbed times. And when times are troubled, it is the relationship between East and West which commands particular attention, for there, the consequences of misunderstanding or miscalculation could be profoundly dangerous for the whole world. There is need today to lower tension and to remove misunderstanding. Increased contact does not of itself guarantee results, much less quick results, but it can ward off the worst dangers, and for that reason alone, it is worth pursuing. The United Kingdom will work for a better East-West relations in search of a safer world. And perhaps Commonwealth heads of government can this week lend their weight and authority to that same quest.

But East-West tensions are far from being the sole cause of conflict in the world, and they are centuries away from being the oldest. Indeed, since the Second World War there have been over 140 conflicts in the world, with the loss of 10 million lives. In many of them, reconciliation is impeded by age-old divisions. The need for tolerance has never been greater than now. We can't solve all these problems in one generation, but we can try to make progress. Because we can't do everything, we mustn't do nothing. Our efforts must be sustained. We don't create a secure world if only parts of it enjoy stability. Small nations need security just as much as the big and powerful. And we must ask ourselves how best we can support countries that wish to remain free.

Over the years, we in Europe and North America have learned the values of collective effort to increase our security. I don't suggest that we want to see proliferation of military pacts around the globe; far from it. But we do need more mutual cooperation, perhaps on a regional basis for greater security.

Mme Chairman, where in these disturbed times does the Commonwealth stand? At a previous meeting in Singapore in January 1971, heads of government adopted a declaration of principles which has great relevance to the matters to which I referred today. In economic matters, that declaration spoke of its aim to achieve the freest possible flow of international trade on terms fair and equitable to all and to encourage the flow of adequate resources, including governmental and private resources, to the developing countries. True then, true today. It spoke, too, of external security. It said that the external security of each member state is a matter of concern to all members of the Commonwealth. True then, true today. And the aim, the fundamental aim of the Commonwealth, is that not also to be found in the declaration? Yes, and I quote: "We believe in the liberty of the individual, in equal rights for all citizens regardless or race, color, creed, or political belief, and in their inalienable right to participate by means of free and democratic political processes in framing the society in which they live. We therefore, strive," it continued, "to promote in each of cour countries those representative institutions and guarantees for personal freedom under the laws that are our common heritage." True in 1971, even truer today.

That is what we agreed over 12 years ago at the last of our conferences held in Asia. Where better to reaffirm that aim than here in New Delhi, in India, the largest democracy tried and tested by severe problems but a democracy that has survived and triumphed to the great benefit of its citizens and to the benefit of life itself.

Mme Chairman, I have great pleasure in responding to your address. [applause]

Kiprianou Message Read

BK230700 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0510 GMT 23 Nov 83

[Message from Cyprus President Kiprianou read by Minister to the Office of the Cyprus President Konstandinos Michaelidus at Commonwealth summit in New Delhi on 23 November — live]

[Text] Madam Prime Minister: My intention and fervent wish were to be in New Delhi today and participate at this auspicious opening of the Commonwealth meeting of heads of state or government. Unfortunately, the heinous crime of which you are well aware committed against my country made it imperative for me to go to Athens, London, New York, and Washington, thus delaying my arrival at New Delhi until Friday, the 25th. I am conveying to you and through you to all heads of state or government or their representatives participating at the meeting a message of friendship and gratitude of the people of Cyprus and myself for your understanding and support during this most crucial period of the entire history of Cyprus.

We all feel privileged to be meeting in this beautiful capital of India under your repeatedly proved most able guidance assuring the success of this very important meeting. Your personal contribution, Madam Prime Minister, to the furtherance of the high principles and noble ideas of the Commonwealth and your efforts to generate the necessary impetus and cultivate the necessary climate for the promotion of solutions to the problems confronting the world today has deservedly earned for you international prominence and prestige. India and Cyprus enjoy traditionally very friendly and close relations which were cemented at the time of your late father, Prime Minister Nehru, and our late president, Archbishop Makarios.

This meeting is taking place at particularly difficult times, when tensions run high, with real threats to international peace and security acquiring special significance. Its contribution, therefore, to a solution of the important problems — whether political or economic — gives to it an additional dimension. I have no doubt that by coopeating purposefully we shall be able to achieve results and make this meeting a landmark in the history of the Commonwealth.

Mme Prime Minister, as you know, on the 15th of November the Turkish Cypriot leadership, at the instigation of Turkey — the occupying power — declared the purported secession of the occupied part of Cyprus. This totally illegal and inadmissible act was condemned on the 18th of November by the Security Council, which demanded its withdrawal and called upon all states not to recognize it. This act does not only amount to an unprecedented challenge to entire international community, it is naturally a challenge to the Commonwealth, of which Cyprus is a delegate member. In the circumstances it becomes of the utmost importance that this meeting not only condemns in unequivocal terms this secessionist act but, furthermore, following up on the Security Council decision, takes an effective action for its nonrecognition by any state and for its withdrawal and reversal and for the restoration of the unity, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of the Republic of Cyprus through the implementation of the UN resolutions and the Commonwealth declarations.

In conclusion, I wish to express our deep appreciation to the secretary general, Mr Ramphal, for his unitiring efforts and for the exemplary maner with which he serves the Commonwealth and its high ideas and pursuits.

Gandhi Sees Thatcher, Muldoon

BK221613 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 22 Nov 83

[Text] The prime minister, Mrs Gandhi, has had talks with the visiting British prime minister, Mrs Thatcher, and the New Zealand prime minister, Mr Muldoon, in New Delhi. They are in the capital for the Commonwealth summit. Mrs Gandhi's discussions with Mrs Thatcher related to the issues likely to come up at the summit, developments in Grenada, Cyprus, and economic issues. Mr Muldoon discussed with Mrs Gandhi mainly North-South issues and the prospects of greater economic cooperation between the developed and the developing countries.

Gandhi-Jayawardene Meeting

BK221657 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1330 GMT 22 Nov 83

[Text] The prime minister, Mrs Gandhi, and the Sri Lanka president, Mr Jayewardene, discussed in New Delhi today the island's ethnic minority Tamil issue. This is the first meeting between the two leaders after Mrs Gandhi offered her good offices for a political settlement of the issue.

Australian Prime Minister's Talks

BK230905 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 23 Nov 83

[Text] The prime minister, Mr Hawke, has held talks with the British prime minister, Mrs Thatcher, in New Delhi in preparation for the Commonwealth heads of government meeting in the Indian capital. Mr Hawke met Mrs Thatcher for talks over breakfast before the official opening of the meeting by the Indian prime minister, Mrs Gandhi. Correspondents say the two leaders compared views on the international economic situation, East-West relations, and disarmament.

After his arrival in New Delhi on the eve of the conference, Mr Hawke attended talks with Mrs Gandhi; Mrs Thatcher; President Shagari of Nigeria; the Canadian prime minister, Mr Trudeau; and New Zealand Prime Minister, Mr Muldoon. A Radio Australia correspondent in New Delhi, John Lombard, says Mrs Gandhi emphasized independence for Namibia and the security of the frontline independent states in Southern Africa in her discussions with the Commonwealth leaders.

Mr Hawke arrived in New Delhi from Bangkok, where he discussed the Kampuchean issue with Thai officials. He is expected to have more talks with the leaders of Singapore and Malaysia on Kampuchea at the Commonwealth heads of government meeting.

Afghan Refugees, MP's Arrested

BK230937 Hong Kong AFP in English 0923 GMT 23 Nov 83

[Text] New Delhi, Nov 23 (AFP) — Indian police today arrested 320 Afghan refugees attempting to march to the Commonwealth Heads of Government (CHOGM) Meeting here to urge the gathered leaders to support Moslem insurgents fighting the Soviet-backed Kabul government, police said. They were arrested for violating a prohibitory order in force here for the CHOGM banning the assembly in public of more than five people.

Earlier in the day, police arrested some 500 other people, including 17 Indian MP's attempting to stage a protest against Sri Lankan President Junius Jayewardene, who is among the leaders attending the summit which opened here today.

A spokesman for the Afghan demonstrators, Mohammed Mehdi Baguayee, said they had handed copies of a memorandum outlining their demands to the police and had been assured that they would reach the government leaders. The Afghans did not resist arrest.

The memorandum called upon the Commonwealth leaders to remember the Afghan issue and urged them to help the Moslem insurgents fighting Soviet-backed government forces in Afghanistan.

Mr Baguayee said the group was surprised that the Afghan issue had not been included in the informal agenda of the summit. "It appears to us that the world leaders have forgotten Afghanistan... They should not ignore that there are 150,000 Soviet troops in our country," he said.

The Afghan issue, once hotly debated at all international gatherings folowing the december 1979 Soviet invasion of the country, did not figure in the inaugural speeches made today. Five leaders, including Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and her British counterpart Margaret Thatcher, spoke at the opening session, but none of them made any reference to Afghanistan.

"The passivity towards the Soviet action in Afghanistan can be construed as an invitation for further Soviet misdeeds in other countries," the memorandum said, adding that Afghan refugees hoped Commonwealth leaders would realise the importance of restoring independence to Afghanistan. "The leaders should not remain aloof from the ongoings in Afghanistan and should demonstrate more determination in dealing with Soviet mischief," it said.

Meanwhile, the MP's, members of a regional Indian Tamil party, the DMK, were protesting against the "failure" of the Sri Lankan government to protect Tamils during recent ethnic riots in that country which left at least 370 people dead. City police chief Amod Kumar Kanth said the deputies, the Tamil and the Afghan demonstrators, would be given warnings and released.

Government Refutes Soviet Media Claims on Bases

BK230325 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 23 Nov 83

[Text] The Government of Pakistan has contradicted a number of news reports and comments about Pakistan disseminated by the Soviet media. The government said that since these cannot but mislead Soviet opinion and thus hinder development of friendly relations desired by the governemnt and people of Pakistan, it is necessary to clarify the factual position.

Giving details of these news reports and comments, the government said that Moscow radio in its World Service on 10 November alleged that a U.S. Mohawk aircraft, which crashed at Karachi airport some time ago, was using a base provided by Pakistan to the United States. The fact is that a group of four American aircraft passed through Karachi last month from Bahrain en route to the Far East. They had taken off for Bombay when one of the aircraft crashed. These aircraft were on a routine flight and there was no question of their having used any alleged American base in Pakistan.

The Government of Pakistan also said that radio Moscow, TASS, *PRAVDA*, and other Soviet newspapers have alleged that the United States was providing bases in Pakistan and that the American Central Command had set up headquarters in Pakistan. It has been repeatedly made clear in official statements by the Government of Pakistan that there are no foreign bases on Pakistani soil. The question of any foreign forces establishing headquarters or any other facility in Pakistan simply does not arise.

The Soviet media have also alleged that bases and facilities were being provided by Pakistan in return for military aid from the United States. The fact is that Paksitan is not receiving any military aid, grants, or concessional credits from the United States. The U.S.-Pakistani agreement of 1981 provides for military sales credit to be extended to Pakistan at commercial interest rates.

Yaqub Khan Discusses Afghanistan With UN Chief

BK221611 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 22 Nov 83

[Text] Foreign Minister Yaqub Khan called on UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar in New York last night and discussed modalities for achieving progress in the Un diplomatic efforts to settle the Afghanistan problem. ASSOCIATED PRESS OF PAKISTAN quoting official sources said the meeting, which marked a new round of informal consultations, lasted 1 hour. It is understood that the secretary general welcoemd the foreign minister's statement made in the UN General Assembly earlier today, expressing Pakistan's strong support for the UN efforts.

MASHRIQ Views 'Neutral' Foreign Policy

GF201800 Karachi MASHRIQ in Urdu 11 Nov 83 p 3

[Editorial: "Open Aspects of Pakistan's Foreign Policy"]

[Text] Federal Minister of Information Raja Zafarul Haq has said in a forceful way that no country has asked Pakistan for military facilities and Pakistan has notoffered any such facility to any country. He said Pakistan's neutral stand has been so strong, clear, and principled that no country would even dare to ask for military bases. It is true, he said, that in the early stages of Pakistan's development it had, owing to the then state of affairs in countries around Pakistan and also because of pressure by some quarters, participated in some military treaties which had produced both positive and negative results. But as time passed, Pakistan went through a number of experiences and it gained maturity in its international outlook and it is on this account that Pakistan is now following an independent and neutral policy. The world appreciates Pakistan's stand which is based on its principles.

The rumors of the existence of foreign military bases in Pakistan are being spread by foreign countries which try to misinterpret Pakistan's stand on Afghanistan and slander Pakistan simply for trying to find a justification for the Soviet military presence in Afghanistan. What further proof is required of Pakistan's nonalignment when following the principle of its stand it objected to the Soviet military presence in Afghanistan and following the same principle it objected to American military intervention in Grenada. In contrast to this principle by Pakistan, there are several so-called neutral countries which have raised a hue and cry over the American military operation in Grenada but they don't say a single word opposing Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan.

There is another aspect of Pakistan's policy which appears unpleasant to the powers hostile to Islam and it is the deep alignment of Pakistan with Muslim countries. Pakistan considers all Muslim countries as one unit and is doing its best to strengthen this unity and solidarity. Zionism and communism are frightened of this Islamic unity and are busy plotting for its downfall. Pakistan's existence is a thorn in their side not only because it is doing its utmost to bring unity among the Muslim countries but also because it is a steadfast supporter of the Islamic point of view and supports Islamic movements which are engaged in the revival of Islam throughout the world. Thus, when Pakistan talks about the protection of the Islamic identity of Afghanistan, it automatically destroys the Soviet dreams of bringing Afghanistan under the communist ideology.

Raja Zafarul Haq has said that the efforts which Pakistan has made to strengthen Islamic unity have raised its prestige among the Muslim nation in an unprecedented way. One clear proof of this is that Pakistan has been honored with the fact that it has been chosen to represent 42 Muslim countries in the UN General

Assembly. We firmly believe that the only way to save the world of Islam from Zionism, communism, and capitalism is for every Muslim to adopt Islamic ideology and merge himself in the united ummah. Since adoption of Islamic ideology has been started in Pakistan with success and other countries also are desirous of taking advantage of the experiences of Pakistan in this line, the followers of the philosophy of atheism have become frightened of the growing success of the Islamic system and it is for this reason that they are slandering the prestige and high position of Pakistan through baseless propaganda that Pakistan has fallen wholeheartedly in the lap of the United States simply for the sake of arms.

The fact is that Pakistan leads in raising its voice in favor of the principles of Nonaligned Movement. Moreover, this voice of Pakistan has been welcomed with respect and honor in the community of nations. Raja Zafarul Haq is justified in saying that it is true that Pakistan is a small country but it is now 10th in population and resources in the community of 158 nations. Pakistanis are overflowing with the zeal of safeguarding their independence. What is the need for such a nation to fall in the lap of a superpower simply for the sake of arms. One can imagine the strength of Islamic spirit from the fact that the freedom-lovers in Afghanistan have brought to its knees a giant power like that of the Soviet Union. The population and resources of Pakistan are far higher than that of Afghanistan and we take the Pakistani nation for such an invincible power that it does not need any military treaty for the protection of its independence.

Paper Criticizes Gandhi's 'Talk of War'

GF221147 Rawalpindi PAKISTAN TIMES in English 14 Nov 83 p 4

[Editorial: "Who Threatens Whom?"]

[Text] Indian Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi has once again talked of danger from across the border. Addressing a conference of her party members she said that someone was looking for an excuse to attack India. This is not the first time that Mrs. Gandhi has spoken of the threat of war. This is her favourite subject and she returns to it time and again, throwing the ongoing process of Indo-Pak. normalisation into confusion and raising suspicious [as published] about Delhi's intentions in the area. Why does she talk of war and threat of war so frequently? Does she really think that India is threatened by any of its neighbours, or anyone is looking for an excuse to attack and conquer India? A look at the comparative military strength of India and other countries in the region makes the proposition look totally ridiculous. Militarily, India is not only far ahead of all the countries in the region singly, but its armed forces are bigger than the combined forces of all the regional states. It has one of the largest standing armies in the world, its air force boasts latest acquisitions from both East and West such as MiG-29's, Jaguars and Mirage-2000's, and its navy is the biggest in South Asia.

Given these hard military facts, it is absurb to say that India faces a threat from any of its neighbours. In fact, the charge may be true in reverse. It is India's burgeoning armed strength that worries and frightens its neighbours. Its generally aggressive attitude only adds to the fears. It has gone to war with Pakistan twice, and severed its eastern wing by military force. Both Nepal and Bangladesh feel the pressure of its bigness, and it tried to play the big brother during the recent ethnic turmoil in Sri Lanka. Lately it has brazenly interfered in Pakistan's internal affairs by expressing open support for subversive elements here masquerading as champions of democracy. If there is a problem in the area, it is India's aggressive policy backed by a formidable arsenal. But, ironically, it is India which is pretending to feel threatened. Clearly, there is a catch somewhere. If the idea is to gain domestic political advantage by raising the bogey of foreign aggression, then Mrs. Indira Gandhi's attitude can only be deplored. It is callous, to say the least, to sacrifice the larger interests of regional peace at the altar of short-term political expediency. Or maybe the idea behind the incessant war talks is to prepare public opinion in India for any offensive plans it may have up its sleeve. In that case all neighbouring countries, including Pakistan, must sit up and take notice. Certainly the prime minister of India cannot be talking without a purpose.

Police Register Cases Against JUP Leaders

GF221153 Dubayy KHALEEJ TIMES in English 22 Nov 83 p 7

[By correspondent]

[Text] Islamabad — Karachi Police have registered casesagainst three leaders of Jamiat-ul-Ulema Pakistan (JUP) including its chief Maulana Shah Ahmed Noorani for organising protest meetings last Friday in violation of martial law regulations.

Maulana Noorani and his two colleagues Shah Faridul Haq and Soofi Ayaz Khan Niazi have been charged with violating ban on meetings and use of loudspeaker last Friday when JUP launched its countrywide direct action campaign against martial law and for revival of democratic institutions.

Maulana Noorani, meanwhile, has started an extensive tour of Sind Province along with a cross-section of prominent citizens and intellectuals who have formed a "Sind Unity Board" for promoting solidarity among new and old Sindhis.

Board members visited various towns in the interior of Sind which have remained trouble spots during the MRD agitation.

According to another report from Quetta the Baluch leader Sher Mohammad Marri has said that Baluchistan is quiet and peaceful at present because the Baluch are patient. But he warned that Baluch people would not accept administrative and political domination.

Mr Marri said in a press interview yesterday that amicable solution of socio-economic problems faced by smaller provinces was essential to counter external dangers.

NAWA-E WAQT Calls for Early Elections

GF201716 Karachi NAWA-E WAQT in Urdu 13 Nov 83 p 3

[Editorial: "Early Elections — Need of the Hour"]

[Text] Defense Minister Mir Ali Ahmad Talpur has said that the present government does not want to cling to power and, in fact, it wants to hold elections soon and delegate power to the chosen representatives of the people.

The defense minister's announcement does not come as a "discovery" or a cause for rejoicing because, aside from the prolongation of martial law and the MRD campaign, the need of the hour is the convening of early elections. It is apparent that what the defense minister is saying has become imperative.

A speedy and definite decision would be to the advantage of the government because a clamor for early elections would be replaced by the responsibility to accept that challenge which will shift the venue of the action. The government's obligation will only become the holding of fair elections and the political parties will have to maintain a calm atmosphere as well as to inspire confidence among the people in the nominated candidates. This kind of responsibility and the feeling of being answerable to the people will generate the kind of equilibrium, the lack of which is being acutely felt everywhere.

AFP: Greek Ship Sunk by Exocet off Bushehr
NC221706 Paris AFP in English 1701 GMT 22 Nov 83

[Text] London, Nov 22 (AFP) — A 12,500-ton Greek freighter was sunk by an Exocet missile outside the Iranian port of Bushehr Monday, the Lloyds Shipping Intelligence Service reported today. The crew were saved as the *Andigoni* went down, Lloyds said. The *Andigoni* was "struck by Exocet missile on November 21 while leaving the port of Bushehr and subsequently sank off buoy 8," the report said. The port is 50 km (30 miles) southeast of Khark Island, the main oil terminal.

Armed Forces Joint Staff Communique No 1,551
LD221738 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 22 Nov 83

[Communique No 1,551 of Joint Staff of Armed Forces of Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. The situation on the fronts of the imposed war is now brought to the attention of the beloved compatriots: — During the past 24 hours,sporadic exchanges of artillery and heavy weapons fire continued between our combatants and the aggressive Ba'thist Iraqi forces throughout the fronts of the imposed war; they were more intense in the Val-Fajr IV operational zone. By continuing to consolidate and repair their defense positions and by returning fire on enemy positions and units, our victorious combatants inflicted losses and casualties on the Iraqi forces on each front. By dispatching reconnaissance, patrol, and combat groups, they also brought the traffic of enemy units under control and stopped their movements.

Yesterday most of the enemy's air raids were attempted over the Val-Fajr IV operational zone. The defenders of the sky over our Islamic homeland — the air defense units and fighter aircraft of the Air Force of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran — foiled all air raids of the Iraqi Ba'thist aggressors and chased away enemy aircraft.

In the Hoseyniyeh, Shalamcheh, and 'Eyn-e Khosh areas, groups of Iraqi forces intended to penetrate inside our forces' defense positions. However, their movements and operations were discovered and our forces' fire forced the enemy's patrols to flee.

The city of Abadan yesterday suffered losses as the result of enemy artillery and long-range weapon fire. Four houses and shops were damaged.

[Signed] Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

Khamene'i at Ceremony for Guards Killed in Lebanon
LD221207 Tehran IRNA in English 1040 GMT 22 Nov 83

[Text] Tehran, Nov 22, IRNA — Bodies of 13 members of the Islamic Revolution's Guards Corps (IRGC) based in Lebanon, who were martyred in the Zionist and French air raids of (Jabal Amil), arrived in Tehran this morning.

Present at Tehran's Mehrabad International Airport, where a special ceremony was held, were president and head of the Supreme Defence Council 'Ali Musavi-Khamene'i, ministers of foreign affairs, defence, and energy, and oil, a number of IRGC and military officials, head of the martyrs foundation and a group of Majlis deputies. The bodies were then transferred to ambulances amidst deep grief of those attending the ceremony, and were taken to Tehran's Bshesht-e Zahra cemetery.

The deputy commander of the IRGC, 'Ali Shamkhani, commenting on the incident, told IRNA at the airport that the world oppressors by such reprisal, proved their dispair. Furthermore, he added, this savage action in Lebanon showed that the world oppressors were doomed to failure.

The IRGC official further pointed out that the incident in Lebanon was the first time that we were attacked by the world oppressors and this was another honour for the IRGC.

Last week Zionist and French planes attacked Lebanese and Iranian controlled areas near the Lebanese city of Ba'labakk, martyring more than 30 Lebanese and 23 Islamic Revolution's guard. Furthermore, many others were wounded in these attacks.

20 Nov JOMHUR-YE ESLAMI
GF230548 Tehran International Service in Turkish 1830 GMT 20 Nov 83

[From the press review]

[Text] Dear listeners, we now present portions of an editorial published in *JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI* today under the title: "Ba'labakk – A Turning Point in the War in Lebanon":

With the help of U.S. bomber aircraft, the Zionists bombarded Ba'labakk, a city which is inhabited by Muslims, last Wednesday morning. In a statement immediately after the bombardment, the Zionist regime's spokesman claimed that Israel was responsible for the action and described it as a retaliation against the attack on their military headquarters in Tyre.

A day after this incident, the defenseless Muslims of Ba'labakk, who were trying to remove their martyrs from the ruble which buried them, were subjected to a new bombardment by the criminal French forces. The number of people who have lost their lives as a result of these savage attacks is not yet known. The numbers reported by news agencies differ. However, one fact is becoming increasingly clear to the Muslims of Lebanon: There is absolutely no difference between the Zionist Israeli forces, who have attacked Lebanon and carried out inhuman massacres, and the French troops, who have arrived in Lebanon to establish peace in that country.

Another point is that even if the Muslims of Lebanon stay in their homes, they are still attacked by the Zionists and the imperialist forces — the so-called defenders of peace. In fact, they continuously expect the Zionist attacks and the subsequent offensives of the infidel imperialists, the so-called doves of peace, to complete the crimes committed by the Zionists.

Arabic Commentary on Soviet Support for Iraq
GF230646 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 23 Nov 83

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The policy pursued by the Soviet Union on the aggressive war waged by the rulers of Iraq's Ba'th Party is not in any way different from the policy pursued by the United States. Both policies support the regime in Baghdad despite prior knowledge that this regime is the aggressor and is the one that launched aggression against the Islamic Republic of Iran in implementation of the instructions given to it. This support is usually accompanied by cries from Washington and Moscow calling on both parties to achieve peace and reconciliation. This contradictory attitude is further evidence of the policy of hypocrisy that is being practiced by Eastern and Western arrogance.

Dear listners, when one ponders this policy, one finds a clear and daring coordination between Moscow and Washington. Both continue to support the Baghdad regime and both insist on confronting the victorious Islamic Revolution. Thanks to this support, this regime has been able to add a few more days to its life. While the U.S. stand on the war astonishes no one because the United States has been known as a historical enemy of free nations and a strong supporter of agents and lackeys among rulers, a big question mark is placed over the Soviet stand. The Soviets claim to advocate peace and human rights and consider themselves protectors of struggling nations against colonial conspiracies. However, it has become obvious to the entire world, particularly through the Soviet support for Iraq's rulers, that these claims are no more than a slogan to decorate the Kremlin wall and fill the mouths of the leaders of the CPSU.

We have before us much evidence that confirms this contradiction between talk and action. Several weeks ago, Kianuri, secretary of the Tudeh Party, admitted that the Soviet leadership informed the leaders of the party before Washington's agents in Baghdad launched their war against the Islamic Republic that there was a U.S. plan to invade Khozestan Province, which is famous for its petroleum resources, and to establish an independent state there under the leadership of the heirs of the banished shah. Baghdad's regime was commissioned to be the tool for implementing this operation and, as Kianuri put it, Moscow knew well the plan of aggression against the Islamic Republic of Iran and knew the parties that were in charge of implementing this plan and its goals. However, we find that instead of opposing this U.S. conspiracy and supporting the Islamic Republic in its confrontation of this colonial onslaught, the Soviet Union stood shamelessly in support of the aggressors who implemented the U.S. policy in the region, as the Soviet leaders themselves put it. What is even more astonishing is that they supplied Iraq's rulers with land to land 9- and 12-meter missiles which these rulers used in crushing Iranian cities and killing children, women, and old men.

Is this the way to repay this valiant people who brought about the downfall of Washington's biggest agent in the Middle East? Do these people deserve to be hit with the Soviet missiles as a reward for this heroic achievement? Is the reward for this glorious revolution — with its great achievements in abolishing U.S. interests in the region — that its people deserve to receive death from the Kremlin?

With such a stand, Moscow has shown how false its slogans are and how trivial are the liberal ideas with which it deceived the world for more than half a century. Moscow is no different from Washington in that it gives economic and political interests first consideration in drawing foreign policy lines. It is no different from Washington in the use of agents to oppress free and struggling nations and no different from it even in the implementation of expansionist plans on the expense of states and nations. It is sufficient for the world to see two examples of the falsehood of communist slogans. The first is in Afghanistan and the second is in the support offered to the rulers of Iraq's Ba'th Party against the Islamic Republic.

Some people who call themselves the communist reformists say that if only they could have power, they would have sacked the Soviet leaders from the Communist Party. We say: If Lenin himself were alive, he would be no different in his stands than the present rulers in the Soviet Union because he would find himself face to face with a true Islamic revival that uproots communist, capitalist, and socialist ideas, and any other concepts that may differ in name but have the same meaning.

Iranian Refinery Units Repaired, Operating
LD221642 Vienna OPECNA in English 1523 GMT 22 Nov 83

[Text] Esfahan, Iran, 22 Nov. 83 (OPECNA) — Two damaged isomax units at the refinery here, with a daily conversion capacity of 35,000 barrels of oil into kerosine and gas oil have been repaired and are again operating. According to the refinery's director, daily tar production will be increased by 5,000 barrels to 20,000 after "putting another line into operation," adding that a new unit with a daily production capacity of 200,000 cu.m. of oil would soon go onstream.

The refinery is currently producing 55 percent of the total domestic consumption of liquefied gas.

Khamene'i Receives Turkish Energy Minister
GF230552 Tehran International Service in Turkish 1830 GMT 22 Nov 83

[Text] Turkish Minister of Energy and Natural Resources Fahir Ilkel was received by President 'Ali Khamene'i in Tehran today. During the meeting Ilkel conveyed a written message from President Evren to President Khamene'i.

Guards Statement on Jerusalem Liberation Maneuvers
LD222011 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 22 Nov 83

[Text] On the eve of mobilization week and the carrying out of the organizational phases of the Labbayk ya Khomeyni [We Respond to You,O Khomeyni] plan, the Central Staff Command of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps issued the following statement:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. The Islamic Revolution's devine movement, led by the illustrious leader of the Islamic world, His Holiness Imam Khomeyni, is continuing, thanks to the selfless onslaught launched by the sons of the Islamic nation against global arrogance, the venal mercenaries of the bloodthirsty social-Zionist regime of France, the occupiers of Jerusalem, and Iraq's Zionist rulers toward the liberation of Husaynite Karbala and holy Jerusalem. Toward this end, 13 vanguard fighters for the liberation of Jerusalem have sacrificed their pure blood and blazed the trail for those marching to liberate Jerusalem.

On the eve of the week for the mobilization of the meek and in carrying out the mandatory command of the illustrious leader of the Islamic nation and the commander in chief of the Armed Forces, Imam Khomeyni, the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps has the honor to carry out the Labbayk ya Khomeyni plan to emphasize the need for the liberation of holy Jerusalem and to set up the 20-million-strong army, which enjoys special backing from the holy and greatest desire of God [the hidden 12th imam], may God Almighty hasten his advent, and an unprecedented welcome from the combatant sons of the God-seeking Islamic nation of Iran. It now intends to carry out the plan for the Jerusalem liberation maneuvers which includes calling up, organizing, arming, and justifying the phases of the maneuvers throughout all the bases of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps in the country.

Therefore, following the issuance of the previous statement, all the dear brothers who have registered in the Labbayk ya Khomeyni plan are informed that, in order to conclude the duty of their dossiers, they are to report to the prearranged centers in every region at 0700 on Friday, 25 November. You are also informed that those dear brothers who have not received their cards after registering for the Labbayk ya Khomeyni plan should report to their registration centers on 23 and 24 November and apply for the Labbayk ya Khomeyni plan card so as to participate in the plan preparing for the Jerusalem liberation.

[Signed] The Joint Staff Command of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps

Minigroup Members Recant; Others Urged To Follow

LD221808 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 22 Nov 83

[Text] According to a Central News Unit report, 60 duped members of the defunct Democratic and Komeleh minigroups reported in person to the Naqadeh Islamic Revolution Guards Corps after realizing the subservient and reactionary nature of these groups. After expressing contrition for their past deeds, they received letters of safe-conduct for the period from 23 September to 21 November in the current year. Among these individuals could be seen a number of the members of the organizational echelons of the defunct Democratic minitroup [Democratic Party of Kordestan] including 'Abdol Pakseresht, 'Abdol Hasanzadeh, Mohyeddin Ahmadi, 'Ali Hajizadeh, and 'Ali Qelbasi, important organizational members of the defunct Democratic Party in the town of Naqadeh.

The Hamzah Seeyed ash-Shohada Headquarters once again called on those who have been deceived by the empty and meaningless slogans of the mercenaries of global arrogance and who have unwittingly joined the ranks of the enemies of Islam and of our dear Islamic homeland to give themselves up, before it is too late, to the military and law-and-order bases situated in the region and to return to the protection of the Islamic Republic. After receiving letters of safe-conduct, they can then return to the warm embrace of the martyr-nurturing nation and their families.